

DISPATCH

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Front Page Edit Page Other Page

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## TOP CLOAK AND DAGGER MAN

# Allen W. Dulles, 'Master Spy'

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By Don Whitehead

WASHINGTON—In the background of almost every major foreign policy decision made these days by the Eisenhower administration there is the figure of a man who may well be called America's "master spy."

He directs a sprawling and shadowy government agency whose lines of espionage and information spread around the world and penetrate even behind the Iron Curtain in the desperate and often dangerous game of matching wits with the Communists. The estimates of the world situation which come from his office are vitally important in administration policy planning.

The very survival of the free world could one day depend on how well this man and his colleagues gauge Russia's intentions and capabilities—and calculate the reactions to diplomatic and military moves.

He is Allen Welsh Dulles, 61, chief of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) whose operations are more hush-hush in many ways than those of the Atomic Energy Commission. His official title is director of central intelligence.

### Intrigued With Intrigue

Dulles is a lanky, 190-pound, pipe-smoking lawyer with gray hair, a bristling mustache, and a strong resemblance to his older (by five years) brother, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. He has a quick laugh and a fun-loving twinkle in his eye that John Foster doesn't have. In his slightly rumpled business suits, he looks more like a scholarly headmaster than the expert in cloak-and-dagger affairs that he is.

But Allen Dulles is a man who early in life was intrigued with intrigue. Now he's in the middle of the greatest peacetime spying contest the world perhaps ever has known.

The deadly drama of the game in which he is engaged was vividly illustrated only recently when Dr. Otto John—the West German security chief known as "the man with a thousand secrets"—vanished into Red-held East Germany. A few days later an American counter-intelligence employee who was a close friend of John's killed himself in his Berlin quarters.

John's disappearance aroused fears among the Western Allies that the Reds may be able through John to damage the Allies' spy network in East Germany and the satellite states. Certainly he has the knowledge—if he talks—to bring death and suffering to many anti-Communist espionage agencies.

### Intensive Struggle

Official sources in West Germany insist John was lured into the East perhaps under the influence of drugs. But the Reds claim he crossed over willingly "to work for unity" and the West German press almost solidly agreed John acted voluntarily.

In any event, the uproar brings to the surface the intensity of the undercover struggle spurred by Russia's own world-wide espionage activities, the deadly threat of atomic attack, and Red aggressions.

Faulty intelligence or a wrong estimate on enemy intentions and capabilities today could lead to diplomatic blunders and even to new military tragedies such as Pearl Harbor and the surprise invasion of North Korea by the Chinese in 1950 which smashed General Douglas MacArthur's offensive.

### Dulles Is Confident

Dulles today is confident he has developed the machinery and techniques to avoid any such tragic failures in the future. It's his job to see they don't happen again.

The National Security Act of 1947, which created the CIA, says it must "correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the government. . . ."

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It wasn't long until his sources had arranged for him to meet a German underground agent. In a hotel room in Berne, Dulles finally faced Hans Bernhard Gisevius, German vice-consul at Zurich and a member of the German secret intelligence service, the Abwehr.

But Gisevius was a genuine anti-Nazi. He and others like him, including some of Germany's top military leaders, were convinced that Hitler had to be destroyed or Germany would be destroyed. The anti-Hitler plot had been in progress since 1938. Gisevius wanted Dulles' help in getting support from Washington for a new anti-Nazi regime should the plot against Hitler succeed. Dulles tried vainly.

Nevertheless, the plotting went on. It was climaxed on July 20, 1944, when a bomb exploded only six feet from Hitler in his East Prussian headquarters—but the stout leg of a table deflected most of the blast and Hitler escaped to order a bloody purge of the conspirators.

Heisevius was in Germany at the time and was among those marked for death. He went into hiding but managed to get word to Dulles. Dulles went into action.

Experts in London forged identification papers giving Gisevius the name "Dr. Hoffmann." The papers were smuggled to him.

Heisevius used them to escape to Switzerland and a reunion with Les, who by now had formed a friendship with the big German town to his friends as "Tiny." Heisevius now is living in Dallas, Texas.

After the war, Dulles returned to private law practice in New York. His cloak-and-dagger background pulled him back to Washington. He was called in to direct a study of CIA in 1948 while Admiral Roscoe H. S. Coffey was chief. The Dulles group recommended more than 50 changes in structure and operations.

little was done about these recommendations until General Walter B. Rusk was named CIA director in October, 1950. He called Dulles in New York and said, in his usual blunt manner, "Now that you've written this report, it's up to you to put it into effect."

## Return to Washington

in January, 1951, Dulles again  
 aside his law practice. He was  
 named deputy CIA director in August  
 , and then succeeded Smith in the

Each week Dulles meets with his "intelligence advisory committee" which is composed of the intelligence heads of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Joint Chiefs of Staff, State Department, Atomic Energy Commission and the FBI.

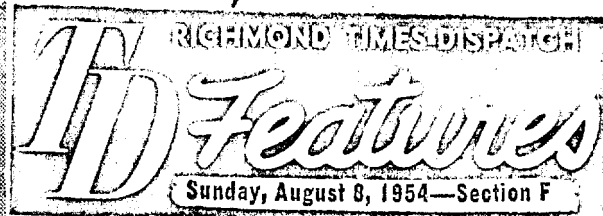
Dulles doesn't insist on agreement among the intelligence agencies. A majority, for example, will agree on a particular estimate. But if anyone disagrees, his estimate is attached as a footnote to the majority report. In this way, the President and his counsellors have all the viewpoints before them.

Thus the making of intelligence estimates has become a team effort, done with close relationship and mutual responsibility never before achieved.

Dulles and others know that the fierce desire for freedom hasn't been crushed in Russia and the satellite states. There still are men willing to risk their lives for the freedom to work when and where they choose, to worship the God in which they believe, to think and to travel as they might wish without fear. They are our fifth column.

Perhaps he is. But Dulles won't say.  
From The Associated Press

(CONT'D NEXT  
PAGE)



A rare picture of CIA's chief, Allen W. Dulles, in his office in Washington. —AP Newsfeatures Photo